

Squared semipartial correlations revealed that attitudes uniquely explained 20.0% of the variance in homeownership intentions, while subjective norms only uniquely explained 1.3% of the variance in intentions, and perceived control only uniquely explained 1.2% of the variance in intentions. Model 2 of Table 2 shows that the TPB variables all remained significant after the demographic variables were entered into the intentions model. Including the demographic variables in the model accounted for an additional 8% of the variance in intentions. In a separate analysis (not shown), a regression model without the TPB variables revealed that the demographic factors alone accounted for 28% of the variance in intentions (adjusted $R^2 = .27$). Compared to the demographic variables, then, the TPB variables were better predictors of homeownership intentions.

At the variable level, age, income, education, and having children were all significantly related to homeownership intentions. Specifically, participants who were less than 30 years old were more likely to intend to buy a home than were participants who were 30 or older. Participants with household incomes between \$25,000 and \$50,000 were significantly more likely to intend to buy a home than were participants with household incomes under \$25,000, and participants with household incomes over \$50,000 were marginally more likely to intend to buy a home than were participants with household incomes under \$25,000. Compared to participants with a high school degree or less, participants with more education had greater homeownership intentions. Participants with children were more likely to intend to buy a home than were participants without children. Race, sex, and marital status were not significantly related to homeownership intentions.